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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Jack Cads-Laby BOWERY THEATRE, Sowery-Counies or Lyons

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-JANET PRIDE

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Breadway-State Primoner--Paul Pry- Kiss in the Dark.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-Flying WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mochanics' Hall-472 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-PANCRAMA OF EUROPE New York, Saturday, April 7, 1855.

The News.

The steamship Baltic arrived from Liverpool yester day. The most interesting feature in the news has reference to the Cuban question. It turns out that the alleged declaration of the Spanish government of its intention to abolish slavery in Cuba was other a mistake on the part of the translator con nected with the Agence Havas, which communica-ted it to the Paris journals, or a hosx. We publish elsewhere a despatch from Senor Luzuriaga, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, to General secha, as also the correct text of the speech of the former in reply to the question put to him in the Cortes by General Serrano, from both of which it will be seen that, so far from the idea of such a measure being entertained by the government, it is their firm determination to defend to the last this institution, having a prefound conviction that alevery is an indispensable necessity and of the maintenance of territorial property in the Island of Caba. Seast Lazuriaga says further in his speech, that the eman cipation of the blacks would lead to the complete extermination of the white race in the island, and would consequently sever all ties between it and the mother country. He adds that the government have all the material and moral force necessary to preserve the connection.

The attention of all Europe was fixed on the Vienna conferences, although but httle expectation seemed to be entertained that they would lead to any satisfactory result. The first of the four points had been adopted by the Congress. It places the Danubian Principalities under the protectorate of the Five Powers, including Prussia, which nevertheless takes no part in the conferences. It is ex pected that the third point will be the stumbling block. It supulates for the reduction of the Russian navy and consequently of Russian suprematy in the

Biack Ses. No one believes that such a condition will be agreed to in presence of the advantages already gained by Russia in the contest, and in view of the positive declarations attributed to the new Czar ce his accession. In his address to the diplo matic corps, which we publish in another column his language is sufficiently emphatic; and in the extract from his speech to a deputation of the Russian sobility, given in the St. Petersburg correspondence of the London Times, we are left no room for doubt as to his intentions. In the latter Alexander is represented to have used these words:--"I solemn y declare that I will not give up a single inch of Rus sion territory to our enemies. I shall take good care to prevent them penetrating farther on the soil of our country; and never, never-may my right hand wither first-will I affix my signature to a treaty which shall bring the slightest dishonor on the national name." Significant words these.

We have advices from Balaklava to the 12th, up to which time nothing of a decisive character had occurred, although continued skirmishing was going on. According to Lord Ragian's own official admis sions, Sebastopol is stronger than ever. The Russians, with the plack that has characterized then since the beginning of the siege, are actually carryfertifications upon the besiegera!

In France, Louis Napoleon's visit to the Crimes in still spoken of as probable, although the period of his departure, according to the Paris wags, had been judiciously postponed from Fool's Day to the 6th of April. Reinforcements were continually being sent to the Crimea, and it was regarded as significanthat, at another review of the Imperial Guard, the Emperor, in addressing the troops, unsheathed his sword to give greater effect to his words. Emile d G)rardin had published a political pamphlet entitled "La Paix." which was supposed to be intended as a sort of counterpoise to Prince Napolson's brechure.

The Roebuck committee was still pursuing its investigations in England. The evidence taken before it reflects undenlable disgrace on the administrative capacities of the English aristocracy. The Baitic squadron was preparing to leave Spitcead, the Great Reit being how reported open.

The Baltic was telegraphed in the offing early yesterday forenoon, which prevented sales of cot ton until her news transpired in the city, about one p'elock P. M. Subsequent to its receipt about 1,000 bales of cotton were sold, at an advance of je. a je. per lb. As breadstuffs and provisions are locally regulated in prices by supply and demand, the news had no effect upon them. Flour was quite firm, and rather better for common and median grades. Southern white wheat sold at \$2 50. Indian corn closed at \$1 04 a \$1 05, the latter figure for prime yellow. Pork continued at \$15 50, and \$17 50 for old and new mess, while new prime advanced to \$14 625, and was afterwards held at \$14 75. Whiskey advanced to 36 cents per gallon, potwithstanding the enactment of the temperance

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a reso lution requiring the insertion in all leases, &c. hereafter to be made, a clause prohibiting the sale of liquor on the premises, was presented and referred to the Committee of the Whole. No other business of any special importance was transacted

Yesterday Justice Connolly, before whom the ease of William Post Sackett, late receiving teller of the Market Bank, charged with embezzling about \$25,000 of the funds of that institution, has been investigated, delivered his decision. The magistrate, after reviewing the testi mony, has decided to hold the accused for trial on the charge made against him by the officers of the Market Bank.

We stated yesterday that peace had been restor ed in Cincinnati, but our despatches received last night announce a renewal of the difficulties. A band of armed men attacked a German public bouse yesterday, and in the melee one man was stabbed and several others badly beaten. The Germans were well armed, and in one section of the town had posted sentiacls, who would not permit Americans to pass through the streets. The authorities are severely consured for their supineness. Through out the whole disturbance no arrests had been made nB yesterday, when five of the rioters were cap-

A numerously attended meeting of the citizens

of Jersey city, was held last evening, at which reof Jersey city, was need instruction of temperance and solutions, upholding the cause of temperance and anti-license candidates for office, were adopted. The Jersey city people are determined, if possible, to prevent New Yorkers from establishing drinking shops in that city, after the first of May.

The prohibitory liquor bill passed in the New York Assembly restorday, by a vote of 80 to 45, and now merely swaits the formality of the Governor's signature to become a law. Four of the de. legation from this city voted in favor of the bill-Messrs. Cocks, Jimmerson, Leigh, and G. D. Williams. Mr. E. L. Smith and three others were ab-The amendments introduced by the Senate are very distanteful to the ultra temperance men The clause permitting all persons of good moral character, who can give the required bonds, to self liquor, for medicinal, manufacturing and chemical purposes, is regarded as liable to great abuse, and we are inclined to believe they are about right in their apprehensions. We shall publish the bill as amended and passed, in tecnorrow's paper In the Senate the bill modifying the emigrant passenger laws, so as to permit emigrant ships to land passengers with greater facility, and also afording swindling ranners a better opportunity to carry on their rascalities, was ordered to a third reading. In executive session, Dr. Harris was confirmed as Resident Physician of the Marine Hospital, in place of the veteran Dr. Vaché. James Bevans, Alexander H. Schultz, Joseph J. Chambers, Reuben Murray and Owen W. Brennan, of New York, and L. W. Bramard and Charles Kelsey, of Brocklyn, were confirmed as Harbor Masters respectively of the two ports. Mat. Greene was laid aside for further consideration. Mr. Schoonmaker has resigned the office of Canal Auditor, and will enter upon his duties as Superintendent of the Bank ng Department on the 16th inst., retaining the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Hand, in his present position. The bills acted on in the Assembly embraced many of local importance. The bill increase ng the capital of the Manhattan Gas Company \$2,000,000, and fixing the price of gas at \$2 50 pe 1,000 cubic feet, was passed, as was also the bill authorizing the construction of the Broadway Rail-

Havana dates to the 31st ult. have been received by way of Norfolk, at which port the war steame fulton has arrived. The news is important A nother martyr to Cuban liberty has been sacrificed. Francisco Estrampes perished by the garote on the 30th ult., shouting, so as to be heard above the clangor of drums and trumpets, "Liberty forever! Death to all Kings!" Estrampes was an American citizen, and he was tried by a military court, in spite of the demand of our Consul that his fate should be decided by the process guaranteed by treaty stipulations. What now of Secretary Marcy's notification to the Captain-General, "That if one drop of Amerian blood is spilled in the present crisis, the United States will not be answerable for the result?" And in this connection it may be proper to state that the sloop of war Jamestown sailed from Norfolk on Thursday for Havana, the steam frigate San Jacinto s expected to leave Philadelphia for the same port to day as the flagship of the squadron, and that the war steamer Susquehanns is ordered to be held in

readiness for the same destination. The Rev. Dr. Baild delivered his third lecture be fore the Spingler Institute last evening. The subject selected was Turkey, Greece, and the War in the East." We are compelled to omit our report.

Again the news cannot be regarded as important. Its main point apparently is the concurrence of the plenipotentiaries assembled at Vienna on the first of the Four Points; which places the inhabitants of the Danubian Principalities under the joint protectorate of the great Powers, instead of Russia, as was the case under the late treaties. Clearly this is a concession on the part of Russia. Under the treaty which terminated the last Turkish war, Russia was entitled to keep 10,000 men in the Principalities for a given period of time in order to enforce her protectorate; and it was on the strength of this and the corresponding clauses of the treaty that the diplomatists of St. Petersburg endeavored to make light of the passage of the Pruth. Now, it seems, Prince Gortschakoff consents, for the sake of peace, to withdraw the protectorate altogether, and allow the Allies as well as Russia to garrison the Moldavian and Wallachian torts. It is moreover stated, though not on authority on which extensive reliance can be placed, that Gortschakoff had likewise agreed to the Western interpretation of the second "Point:" referring to the protectorate of the Christians in Turkey. And it was the common talk at Vienna that he would continue to concede every minor poin in discussion, until he came to the really pregnant proposition of the ailies, that Sebastopol should be weakened if not dismantled, and that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea should never be of sufficient strength to become formidable to the Porte. On that point he would take his stand, with a firmness and a positiveness commensurate with the extent of the sacrifice demanded.

On the whole, it does not seem at all likely from present appearances, that peace will flow out of the Vienna Conferences. There is nothing in Gortschakoff's concessions that may not fairly be ascribed to policy; nothing in Alexander's "pacific" speech, so called, that was not demanded by usage and etiquette. Neither the one nor the other necessarily imply any hot desire on the part of the Russian government to terminate the war, The stories current in England in relation to the disaffection of the Russian nobles are obviously made for a market. That Germany as a whole desires peace, is natural and obvious. In the peculiar condition of the Austrian empire, a war with Russia would be, in any event, eminently disastrous. Russia could readily revive the rebellion she quelled a few years ago; and it is expedient, in every consideration, that the 600,000 men under the Austrian flag should be husbanded for the House of Hapsburg. Prussia, from the same reasons, is still more interested in the preservation of peace. Rhenish Prussia will never fight willingly against the French, unless it be to protect her own territory against a French invader. To serve the Russian Czar against the Western Powers, none of the Prussian people would consent without some clearer specification of their concern in the quarrel than a family connection between the royal families. In like manner, though simply because she has lost an army and dreads the effect of the war on her commerce, not from any repentance or alteration of sentiment towards her powerful rival, England would gladly conclude a peace if it could possibly be arranged on decent terms. The merchants of Lendon and the officers of the army are thoroughly sick of the war. But, on the other hand, nothing has been more clearly apparent during the whole of the struggle than that Eagland has been playing a second part to France, The Brussels pamphlet-and on these and other points of the same nature its evidence seems reliable-plainly hints at the reluctant subserviency of Aberdeen, the joyous submissiveness of Palmersten to the Emperor of the French

That eminent character cannot be for peace.

He is for war. He has always been for war.

He needs war. War alone can save him from the ruin which must inevitably fall upon him who at the head of the French army undertakes an expedition which he has not the skill to reader successful. War served as the chimney which carried off the democratic and other noxious vapors that menaced the commencement of his reign. War alone can protect him from the recoil of the failure of the Crimean expedition. He lacks nothing for war: money men, generals, military ardor, hereditary prestige, sound army system: nothing is wanted but the will of a man who has everything to lose by saying no, and everything to gain by

saying yes. Predictions are dangerous. But if Napoleon and Alexander yield to England and Germany, and make peace, either of the two yielding something for the sake of it, they will act inconsistent with themselves, and in a manner wholly contrary to what might have been expected. They will afford equal ground for amazement if they separate the'r own quarrel from that o England, allow her to withdraw from the al liance, or settle the inevitable problem of the last without reference to the other great Powers.

As to the siege of Sebastopol, the only point of interest is that the Russians are extending their works and enclosing the allies. The weather has been finer, and the mortality in the allied camp has been less. The Turks are of course imprisoned at Eupatoria. It seems probable that were it not for the hope that some expedient might arise at Vienna and enable the allies to withdraw from the Crimea with honor. Lord Raglan's purpose would already have been accomplished and the expedition re-embarked for Constantinople.

THE LONDON PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The London Times has a couple of articles on American affairs which we re-publish elsewhere. Both refer mainly to the Cuba question, and are full of the old rubbish about its being a shocking thing to covet your neighbor's wife. his ox, his ass. or anything that is his. For an answer to all which our London contemporary may safely refer to the history of a nation which has been commonly represented by her children as a model of fair dealing, equity and honor-England in short. After being herself the prey of three different races of plunderers. Danes Savoys and Normans all of whom were professionals, living on what they stole, and having intermarried with the fair British girls, begat the present race of British grumblers at American dishonesty. England began her own history by plundering the Scotch, who in return plundered the English. Afterward, she plundered the French, and took from them nearly all of the Northern and most of the Western Provinces. She then plundered the Irish, who, being a wild sort of people, and wretchedly uncivilized, spent their time in plundering each other, instead of the world. Passing to foreign countries, England plundered the Indians of North America, and killed a few for murmuring; from which act of rapine ultimately grew the United States. In Asia, the same England plundered a few score of native potentates, and took their dominions. To mention small grabs, such as Malta, Gibraltar, Jamaica, would hardly repay the trouble. Suffice it to say, that from first to last, the glerious Anglo-Saxon race has always been a race of plunderers, and so far from obeying the ninth commandment, have never been able to see any one in possession of anything that was desirable without coveting it and taking it on the spot, if, as the members of the Ostend Conference said, they were strong enough to

As to the old parties, and the Know Nothings, the Times appears to be right enough. The former have had their day. It will comfort the latter to know that the Times has taken them under its protection, and rejoices at their suc-

FRESH TROUBLE AT THE ACADEMY OF MU-SIC-NATIVE AMERICAN OPERA IN PERIL.-We understand, from various newspaper sourcesthe Tribune, Express, and Courier-that the managers of the Academy have been in great distress for some time past in relation to native opera and oratorio. It appears that in deference to the influence of the Know Nothing movement, they had decided to present at the Academy a native American opera and and a native American oratorio. But after a good deal of discussion and debate, and acting under the most diabolical foreign influences, they have indefinitely postponed the rehearsals of the native opera, which is called "Leonora," and have also put off the performance of the native oratorio, to some future day, taking in their stead an opera and en oratorio entirely foreign, written by a foreigner and Italian of the name of Rossini, a devout believer in the Pope, and opposed to the Protestant Reformation, to all intents and purposes. These circumstances have created a prodigious sensation among the fashionable

Know Nothing musical circles of the Academy. The opera of "William Tell," written by this foreign Italian Roman Catholic, Gaetano Rossini, is to be produced next week; and what is as had or worse the characters are to be represented by Steffenone, Vestvali, Bolcioni, Badiali and many others, all foreigners, and with one or two exceptions, all Italians, and all devout believers in the Roman Catholic creed. and particularly in the late manifesto of the Pope relative to the Immaculate Conception. Only think of that ! If this interference by the Pope and foreign Roman Catholic composers to prevent the performance of American Protestant operas and oratorios is permitted, we are afraid that the management of the Academy will break up after the same fashion of the old political parties.

The native composer of this new native opera and new national oratorio, which has met with such opposition, is a respectable man-an amiable, modest and accomplished musical genius from Philadelphia. We understand that his name is Mr. W. H. Fry-not Mr. A. S. S. Fry, as some have supposed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-At the grand sacred and miscel. aneous concert this evening, all the leading members of the Italian opera company will appear. Several of the choicest gems from the most celebrated sacred and operatic composers will be sung. The price for admision tickets will be, for this occasion only, one dollar each, admitting a lady and gentleman. evening Rossini's last and greatest musical composition produced, an enormous sum having been expended to bring it out in a superior manner as regards scenic effect, costumes, appointments, &c.

THE THEATRES -The programmes of various theatres and places of amusement are excellent and varied, as will be seen on reference to our advertising columns. The press of important news from Europe on our cciumas prevents more particular notices.

THE LATEST NEWS.

EY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELESRAPHS. LATER NEWS FROM HAVANA.

EXECUTION OF FRANCISCO ESTRAMPES.

TWO STEAM FRIGATES ORDERED TO THE GULF.

The Temperance Bill Passed in the Assembly.

RENEWAL OF THE CINCINNATI RIOTS,

Important from Havana. ARRIVAL OF THE WAR STEAMER FULTON AT NORFOLK

— EXECUTION OF ESTRAMPSS—EXCITING SCENES—
PROTEST OF THE AMBRICAN CONSUL.

The United States war steamer Fulson has arrived ere from Havana, and reports that no trace had been

discovered of the sloop of war Albany.

The Fulten left Havana on the 31st March, and brings accounts of the execution of Estrampes, which tool place on the 30th ult. Consul Robertson, under instruc had under treaty stipulations, but, notwithstanding his protest, Estrampes was tried by a military court. After being condemned, he made a confession of his desire to secure the independence of the Island, and showed the greatest indifference to his fate. At the place of execu tion he showed an intention to address the multitude, but the drums and trumpets were ordered to sound, s that he might not be heard, but, notwithstanding, his voice could be heard above the din, shouting, "Liberty

forever-Death to all kings!" The other prisoners have been condemned to a long im

Reinforcement of the Gulf Squadron. THE SAN JACINTO ORDERED TO SEA THE

PHILADRIPHIA, April 6, 1856. Orders have been received at the Navy Yard here stating that the United States war steamer San Jacinto has been selected as the flag ship for the Gulf Squadron and she will probably leave to-morrow for Havana. The steamer Susquehanna is also ordered to be held in readiness for sailing.

Latest from the State Capital.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR BILL— THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE—THE GRADING OF BAMILTON SQUARE—HELLGATE OBSTRUCTIONS— THE NEW POLICE BILL—DR. VACHE SUPERSEDED,

The Temperance bill, as amended by the Senate, was announced in the House at an early hour this morning. The Speaker took the same position as en the Census bill, that the question upon concurrence with the Senate must first be taken, before any other motion could be entertained, or any proposition to amend. dozen members sprung upon their feet, some appealed from the Speaker's ruling, others for appointing a committee of conference of the two houses. The Chair was sustained in his decision, and after near two hours time having been spent in disvote was ordered under the operation of the previous Clerk and the vote taken, and announced to be 80 in Upon the first record of votes, about a dozen ultraists. perance fanatic of the House, voted to non-concur; but before the final vote was announced, these hypocrites perceiv that the bill was carried, each rose in his bill is not satisfactory to the dictators. They openly assert that the Senate tore out several of its vita There is no rejoicing over its passage, very few having

any faith that any serious attempts will be made to enforce the law. Repeal, repeal, is already spread upon the banner of its opponents.

The bills for removing the quarantine, and in relation to bridging Harlem river by the Second Avenue Railroad Company, were both reported by the grinding committee as bills which ought to pass. The House, however, disagreed to both reports, and so they are both smothered for the session.

A bill was ordered to a third reading authorizing the New York Common Council to grade Hamilton square, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner. When taken up for passage it was discovered that an interlineation had been surreptitiously made authorizing the commissioner to proceed with the grading in such manner as he may choose, thereby taking the pewer of supervision out of the hands of the Common Council. This being detected by Mr. Cocks, the House gave nim a committee to ascertain who had the presumption thus to mutilate a bill. It is a very serious offence Remonstrances are pouring in numerously sçainet the Astor House Heligate expedition. The people seem in disposed to pay the tribute demanded for navigating the East river.

The committee of the Senate selected to formally re-

disposed to pay the tribute demanded for navigating the East river.

The committee of the Senate selected to formally report upon Crosby's New York Police bill, had a meeting this morning. Lieut. Gov. Raymond descended from the chair of the Senate, entered the lobby, and strongly urged the bill. It will be reported in the morning and ru-shed through both houses under party drill. Will Mayor Wood continue in his exertions at reform after Raymond shall have succeeded in crippling him in the

exercise of his duties?

The Highland county bill was reported this morning.
The report accompanying the bill is strongly in favor of
the new county—too late for this session, however.
The great financial measure has not yet seen the light.
The whigs are in confusion. Scarcely any two agree. The whigs are in confusion. Scarcely any two agree. The whigs are in confusion. Scarcely any two agree. The main features of the plan will be to open the constitution so as to postpone the payment of the public detailed infinitum, keep all the canal revenues for their support of the support

government.

The executive session to-day lasted nearly four hours before dinner. Our Harbor Master—a Mr. Pierce—was confirmed. A protracted discussion ensured upon the qualification of Dr. Harris as successor to Dr. Vache on Staten Island. The question whether the Doctor is or is not a Hindoo, produced much inquiry, as the dostor exhibited a sufficiency of shrewdoess not to allow any of the Orcer to approach the "wheel horse." He was confirmed by a large vote, but it is quite doubtful whether all the Senators are satisfied of his political whereabouts. HARBOR MASTERS CONFIRMED.

In executive session, to-day, the Senate confirmed the following appointments of harbor masters :- James Alexander H. Schultz, Joseph J. Chambers, Owen W. Brennan, Daniel Herrick, L. W. Brainard, and Reuben Murray. The nomination of Matthew L. Green was laid on the table.

COURT OF AFFRALS,
ALBANY, April 6, 1855.
No. 48 argued; No. 26 on argument
Calendar for April 7th—Nos. 38, 36, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57,
27, 59, 60.

Naval Intelligence. NORPOLE, April 6, 1852.

The brig of war Perry having encountered a severe gale has returned here in a leaking condition. The offier sent in her in pursuit of Baker is back again. The sloop of war Portsmouth has arrived here after a passage of seventeen days from Tahiti. She has been on a four years' cruise. All on board of her are well. She encountered a terrific gale in the Gulf Stream on the 2d.

The Jamestown railed under scaled orders yesterday, supposed for Havana. The mails intended for the African equadron were taken out of her and sent tack to the

BE LATEST SPANISH OUTRAGE-DROWNED AT SEA. BALTIMORE, April 6, 1855.
We have received here New Orleans papers of Satur-

The commander of the steamship Daniel Webster states that when brought to by the Spanish cruiser he was told by those on board of her that it was their duty to Gramine all steamers found in the vicinity of Cuba.
G. B. Paige, of Providence, R. I., a passenger in the
James Adger, was lost overboard on her voyage to Charleston.

It has been raining heavily here all the evening. The wind is blowing from the eastward.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1855. John Bedell, of New Hampshire, has been appointed clerk in the office of the first Comptroller, vice Colonel I. I. Taylor removed. George Walshon, of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, has received the appointment of third lieutenant in the revenue

Opening of Kavigation at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, April 6, 1855.
The propellers Finley, General Taylor, and Oregon, have just get through the ice, bound up the lake.

Adjournment of the New Jersey Legislature. The Legislature of this State adjourned size die at 12 clock to-day.

The Burns Case.

The arguments on the questions of law applying to the Furns case were portposed to day until next Dues-day, using to the Blaces of District attorney Hallett.

The Cincionati Election Riots.
PARTIAL SUBSIDER OF THE EXUITEMENT—SUCCES
OF THE DEMOCRAPS IN THE RESOCION.

Cincinnari, April 5, 1855.

The complete returns for magistrates in this township give a democratic majority of 860. The ballots for these efficers were not destroyed in the Eleventa and Twelfth wards. Heavy rains to-day have served to cool down

matters effectually.

It is reported this evening that the Judges of the Eleventh ward polls had the tickets so nearly counted and having a memorandum of the state of the vote be fere the beliet and poll boxes were destroyed, that it wil enable them to render a second statement of the vote cast, which will be received by the City Clerk as returns from that ward. This will give nearly all the candidates on the emocratic tocket a majority, and it is stated they will all be sworn in on next Monday.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR -ATTACK ON THE GERMAN AND BLOODY FIGHT—BEMISSNESS OF THE AUTHOR! TIES, ETC.

CINCINNATI, April 6, 1855. There has been another riot in the Sixth ward of this city. A large party of rowdies, armed with clubs, guns and pistols, went to the Larayette House, on the corns of Mill and Front streets, kept by a German named Jaco Knight, and demanded liquor, when they were immedi-ately handed some beer. They then commenced break ately handed some beer. They then commenced breaking the glasses in the house, and after knocking Knight
senseless, they went through his house, insulted his wifand assaulted his children. They then left the premiers,
and on the sidewark met four Germans, three of whom
they knocked down and the other they stabled. The
latter is not expected to recover. The crowd greatly
augmented and finally drove Knight's family from the
house.

Five arrests have been made over the canal. The Germans are still armed. During the whole of last night sentinels guarded the streets and none but Germans were permitted to pass.

The Mayor and police force have done nothing. The first arrests were made to-day.

The City Clerk has issued certificates of election to all the cemecratic cancidates, the judges of the Eleventh and I wellfth wards having made returns under oath. It is not likely the election will be contested.

The bark Sarah, Capt. Coleman, from Rio de Janeir February 14, and the bark T. & P. Woodward, Capt Sturtevant, from Buenos Avres February 2, arrived yes Our advices from these vessels and by the way of Eog-

Buenos Ayres......Feb.

Peace is concluded, and things wear a greatly improved aspect. Commercial men are sanguine that our prospects are better now than they have been since the 3d of Pebruary, 1852. The money market has improved—that is, ounces that had rien to high as 30c current dollars each, are new only worth 303, with a downward tendency. Of export produce we have considerable stocks on hand, with rather a dull demand. Our next, we trust, will take you accounts of brisk times.

demand. Our next, we trust, will take you accounts of brick times.

We have now in the River Plate several war vessels on their way to Paraguay. An attempt will probably be made to settle their differences by mediation, but with what ancess remans to be seen. At Montevideo the Brazilian protectorate is far from popular, and some important facts regarding their future arrangements must transpire in a few days. Yesterday no less than eleven merchant vessels arrived in this port. We are making an effort in aid of the Reyal Patriotic Fund, which promises to be successful. We may, perhaps, collect £2,000.

The coffee business at Rio Japeiro, on the 14th of Feb tions up to the 27th of January. After that, however more activity prevailed, and the market advanced 100 more activity prevailed, and the market advanced 100 to 150 reis on the better, and 100 reis on the lower descriptions. Supplies came forward sparingly, principally of good qualities, which continued in steady demand. It has been very difficult of livte to make up cargoes of real good first coile; of fine superior it was next to impossible, the market being quits bare of that description. The searcity of food for carriage asimals in the interior continued to militate against supplies, which could not expected to increase till towards the middle of this month. The quantity of coffee in stock amounted to about 25,000 bags. Some business of importance had been transacted in augar, which had considerably reduced the stock. Freights to England were quoted at 40s. to 45s. At Pernambuco the business of the mouth had been

> OUR BRAZIL CORRESPONDENCE. RIO JANEIRO, February 13, 1855.

The Troubles Between Brazil and Paraguay-The Brazilian Squadron-Markets, &c., &c. We have intelligence from the Brazilian squadron, which is composed of 8 steamers and 5 vessels of war. and three transports. It was on the 30th of January

near the mouth of the river Guazu, anchored in the iver Parana.

Diplomatic efforts are being made on the part of this Diplomatic efforts are being made on the part of this empire to estile its troubles with Paraguay. The Commander of the Brazilian squadron has gone to the capital of the Paraguan government to use all means possible to bring the questions in dispute to a iriently termination. If unsuccessful, war may be expected to follow

promptly.

It is reported that that the Paraguan government

It is reported that that the Paraguan 20,000 troops in had on the borders of the river Parana 20,000 troops in reaciness, and that some small vessels had been loaded with stones and sunk on the bars, to prevent the Bra-

zilians from navigating the river.

Flour is worth to day by the entire cargo, \$28, and scarce. Some Liftite is expected from Chili, but not enough to meet the demand.

F. H. S.

Return of the United States Brig, Perry. GUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE. HAMPTON ROADS, April 4, 1855.

The United States brig Perry arrived this evening the is in an awful condition. For the last twelve days she has encountered nothing but gales. In heavy weather she leaks at the rate of thirty inches per hour. She is perfectly and absolutely unseaworthy. She proved to be in such condition, that her commander was compelled to return with her. If she is not condemned again be sent to sea. A mayai constructor who would allow a vessel in her condition to go to sea ought to be convicted of murder in the first degree. The triling with the life of one person is a crime, but triling with the lives of a whole crew is wholestle murder. I understand the brig will remain here for the present. Yours, &c.

FAMILY MARKETING.—By a reference to another part of our paper it will be seen that the retail prices of family provisions have undergone very marked changes in several important articles. Meats of all kinds in several important articles. Meats of all kinds were never to high as at present, yet butchers are grumbling, and say their profits were never so small as during the present seeson. Rump steams, which but a few years back could be had for 8c., 9c. and 10c. a pound, now sells for 15c. and 16c. As for butter, the prices are positively outrageous; 34c. and 49c. a pound are now po'd for the best Orange county; other varieties in propertion. Eggs, owing to the near approach of Faster, are in great demand, six only being given for a shilling. During next week they will probably be much cheeper. It would be well to caution our readers against much of the veal now in market. We saw carcases of young veal yesterday exposed for sale that was utterly unfit for locd, being too young, and necessarily unwindersome. The City Inspector should see to it. Fish is quite dear. Shad sells for from 25c. to \$1 a piece. Poultry and game are high. Ditto vegetables. COMMITTEE ON SEWERS.—This committee of the Board of COMMITTEE ON SEWERS,-This committee of the Board of Councilmen yesterday afternoon held a meeting in chamber of the Councilmen, in the City Hall, to hear the remonstrances of parties sgainst whatever severs it is now preposed to make. There were present of the committee Councilmen Beam, Dunlop, Hazwell, Baxter and Traslow, one private estime, three reporters and the occakeeper of the Board of Councilmen. This one private estime, the experience of the constituted the audience, and had everything his own way. He was a progressive citizen, and advocated a sewer in the Third avenue. The committee circulated among themselves a remonstrance against it, signed by over one hundred names. After the audience had taked itself out upon the benefit of a sewer in Third avenue, the committee adjourned.

A Daring Deserter Resourch from the River—As the steamboat Wyandonk was on her way from New York to chamber of the Councilmen, in the City Hall, to hear

A DARING ENERGER RESCUED FROM THE RIVER —As the steamboat Wyandonk was on her way from New York to the Hamilton avenue ferry, last evening, about 80 clock, the pilot discovered a man swimming in the river. The steamer was stopped, the life boat lowered, and the aquatic adventurer, who turned out to be a soldier endeavering to escape from Governor's Island, was rescued, taken on board the steamer, and safely delivered up to the authorities on the island. This little incident delayed the boat some time, but the passengers was were weiting to cross over readily pardoned the delay, when they ascentained that the sause was a successful effort to save a human being.

IMPORTANT MERTING IN THE PARK.—There is to be a large meeting held in the Park next week, by the importers in the wine and spirit trade, and by all opposed to the Temperance bill which has just passed the Legislature at Albary. Importers in the spirit and wine trade, whose business the law referred to is calculated to ruin, declare that they will never submit to its provisions until their legality is decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. As the enactments of the law directly conflict with the revenue laws of the general government, which have the exclusive regulation of foreign commerce as well as the commerce between the several States. The spirit and wine trade of New York is said to involve an annual amanual of business equal to twenty millions of dollars, from which thousands of men and their families obtain their sunsistence. This law, if rigidly carried out, would involve the low of millions of dollars to New York, and seriously damage the value of real estate.

PHERE SOUEE —Mr. Heredy has finished a capital photograph of the Hon. Pierre Soule, also of one of the son

PERKER SOULE.—Mr. Brady has finished a capital photograph of the Hon. Pierre Soule galso of one of his son, ar. Naville Soule. They are to be engraved on steel, but may be seen for a 'ew days at Brady's.

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DEFARTER OF TROOFS FOR CALIFORNIA—GEN, WOOL'S
CONMAND TO BE INCREMEND.—OR hundred and fifty restructs were sent from Governor's Island on Faursday to
California by the George Law. These recruits went of
uncer the command or Capit Anger, of the 4th Infantry,
and is California they will be joined to the command
under Gen John E Wool. Other detachments of recruits will continue to sail to California by the stoamore
as above, until some five or six hundred are sent off.

Obstuary.
THE REV. PROMAS POTTS HANDCOCK, A. B T. G. D. Tromas Potts Handcock, the subject of this notice, d'ed at his residence in Broome street, at one o'clock on Friday morning the 6th of April, at the age of sixty-ave-y-are. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Handense, Rector of the Parish of Kilnokea, in the county of Wes ford. Ireland, and lineally descended from William Handcock, of Iwylors, to whom Cromwell granted five hun-dred acres of land for his efficient aid and support to the cause of the great protector and the liberties of the Britist commonwealth. The deceased was coopered with some of the first families of Ireland, among whom we may mention those of Lords Harris and Castlemaios. he was also a near relat ve of Mr. Potts, proprieter of Saunders' News Letter, the oldest established n

Thomas Potts Handcock received a first rate education at Tribity College, Dublin, where he attained the honorable degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was afterwards ordained, went to Canada, and was there appointed chaplain to the forces, performing the functions of that off to be-tween the years 1825 and 1832. He subsequently left he army, and for a time assisted in editing the Kings on Chronicle. He next took up his abode at Montreal, and in that city was for several years connected with the Montreal Herald and Gazette. His education eminently qualified him for the duties of an editor. He was als or the purpose of upholding the connection of the Pro-vince with England, at a time when the integrity of the British empire in that Colony was seriously threatened. Mr Bandcock came to New York in 1835, and for a sport ime was connected with the New Ern, in company with Richard Adams Locke; he has also been attached to the Transcript, the New World and the Weekly Mirror. He became an attaché of the New York HERALD in 1841. and on this paper remained until the day of his death.

Mr. Handcock, besides his personal accomplishments, was a gentleman of pleasing manners, and his bonhoun-mie won for him many friends. With his associates in was a geneman of pleasing manners, and his bondonmic won for him many friends. With his associates in
the office he was an especial favorite, and every one in
New York who has had the pleasure of forming his acquantance, knew him under the familiar epithet of "the
Major." "The Major" was always willing and ready to
do some kindly service for his friends. Trouble, with
him, under such circumstances, seemed a pleasure, and
his liberality almost amounted to a fault. He was remarkable for his powers of memory as well as for his
wit and repartee, and that may be said of him of which
lew can boast—"the never made an enemy or lost a
triend." At the time of his death he was a member of
the Odd Fellows, and had been for many years a Mason
and chaplain to the Royal Arch, No. 2, New York.

The disease from which Mr. Handcock died was an
affection of the throat, arising from a severe cold, that
ended in bronchitis of a dangerous form. He ingered
for several weeks, suffering from extreme debility and
paralysis of the lower limbs. By his death the proposessed his confidence, as well as the confidence and
friendship of the numerous employes in the Heraldoffice.

The remains of the decessed will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday af ternoon, at 3 o'clock, from
the residence of Mr. Frinton, his son in-law, No. 48Hamersley street, near Variek.

Good Friday.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN THE CITY—ADDRESS OF REY. MR. OSGOOD.

Good Friday was observed with belitting solemnities in the city. In the Roman Catholic churches the offices of the tenebræ, and the accompanying services as dis cribed in the HERALD yesterday, were duly performed. Appropriate services were also performed in the Episcopa lian churches. Out of respect to the day, all the law courts adjourned over until to-day, when court business vill be again resumed. The offices of the British and

other foreign consuls were also closed.

The Unitarians observed this day in a becoming manper and services were held at several of their churches . At the Church of the Messiah in Broadway, there was a large attendance to listen to an eloquent discourse by

the Rev. Mr. Osgood.

After the usual preliminary exercises, Rev. Mr. Oscoop took his text from the 23d chapter of Luke, 25th

verse:-

But Jesus turning unto them said, Daughters of Jeru-salem weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children.

With, said the reverend gentlemen, our fellow Christians of every name and nation this day we meet at the cross of our Master. There is but one true cross, although there are various pathways to its foot, and vapathway in which the providence of God has placed us, and with such ideas as his teachings and our personal experience have given us. It is vais to affect what we do not feel, and surely there can be no greater offence towards the pains of Christ than to insult their sacredness by hypocritical tears or maladaments. rious ideas of its meaning. Let us draw near in the not feel, and surely there can be no greater offence towards the pains of Christ than to insulf their sacredness, by hypocritical tears or melodramatic rhetorie. It is not for us to disparage those who contemplate the cross from a cifferent point of view from our own. We cannot cook through the eyes of the Catholic churchmen, to whom the victim on the cross is precious chiefly as a sacrificial offering to God's justice, to be repeated daily in the transubstantiated bread and wine of the altar, in order to impart its own-righteousness to believers. Nor can we look through the eyes of the evangelical seomer of the mass and its imparted righteousness to whom the suffering victim is precious, chiefly as satisfying the Divine justice by his anguish, and imparting its must to all believers in his blood shed once for all. We draw near the cross as a company of believers who have not insisted upon any ritual as imparting righteousness, but have loved to contemplate the Lord in his death, as giving new and Divine life to men by his teachings, example and spirit. The preacher continued to set forth the Unitarian blea of Christ at some length, and spose of his sufferings, contrasting them with the dire horrors seen in poetic vision by Milton:—

Immediately a place

Before his eyes appeared, sad, noisome, dark, A lazar house it seemed, wherein were hid Numbers of all disensed, all maladies of ghastly spasmas, or racking tortures, qualms of heart-struck agony.

niac phrensy, moping melanchely The

What heart of man could long what heart of man could long and behold? Adam could not, but wept,

What heart of man could long
Iry eyed behold? Adam could not, but wept,
Though not of woman born.
How, then, (continued the preacher,) must the second
Acam have felt? What pain or gree have we ever
known which be did not pity or in some way try to rekeve? He felt for and relieved them all. With the cup
of bitterness in our hand we take our place in that sufferer's presence and bless him for his compassion. With
our eyes open to the wrongs that still curse the earth,
we lock upon that bleeding famb who allowed men to
reveal their wickedness to themselves by stamping itbloody mark upon his spotlessness. Of pride of the
ninctenth century; science measuring the heavens and
fatteming the depths of the earth, industry conqueriar
nature yet too careless of man; wealth raing lands and
seas, and still offering the pleces of sliver for innozent
blood; statesmanship proud of world wide dominion, yet
still in bondage to the old tyrannies of war and superstition, still haunted by the spectres of famine and
ansrehy! Pride of the nineteenth centary, bow down
to the foot of the cross and ask leave to take the lowest
place in that weeping company, even if it be to knesl
with the penitent who wiped her Master's feet with her
hair. There is a deeper and holter sense in the text.
We see there not only a woman of sin and suffering, but
the sorrow of Him who was wounded for our transgressions. From the tears of the daughters of Jerusalem
springs a bow of promise for the future.

The speaker, in conclusion, made a forcible application
of his remarks, and spoke of Christ's compansion as
worthy of all imitation. Before, said he, the cross of
Christ let us feel anew the worth of wise, practical, pentient compass on, when the true man passes from the
earth, although conscious of imperiection and sin, the
Master's blessing speaks to him irom lips cheeseed by his
bounty; and many a devolate heart whom he has comforted will say, "We weep not for him, but for ourselves."

Coroner Bitton held an inquest vesterials at No. 176

Coroner's Office.

Coroner Hilton held an inquest yesterlay at No. 176 Mercer street, upon the body of Wm. Wigston, a native of England, about 64 years of age, who deed suddenly from intemperance on the previous night. The deceased, it seems, for some time past has been addicted to the too frequent use of ardent spirits, and on the night of the 8th instant he went to bed as usual in a very intoxicated condition, and during the night time was seized with convulsions, which soon put an end to his exist ence. The deceased was well known among scientification and was the inventor of a superior gas regulator. He came to this country about two years ago, in company with his wife and only child, and ere since that time he has been leading a very wild life, i.ose of property in his native country is said to have brought about the metapochely habit of drinking to excess, which carried him off, leaving a wife and daughter behind him to lament his untimely end. On hearing the testimony adduced, particularly that of Dr. Chastoney, the jury rendered a vertice to death from convulsions, brought about by intemperance.

the jury rendered a vermet of death from convulsions, brought about by intemperance.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED,—information was received at the Coroner's office peterday that the body of an unknown man, apparently a sailor, was found flowing in the water at the foot of GL en street. An inquest will be held upon the body of deceased to-day.

GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN.-The Gloucester vessels fishing on George's wanks have experienced severs weather the last few weeks, and have been very unancoessful Several have not been heard from since the fast severe rale, and some five vessels are almost out of time. Two, the schooners A. L. Colby and Reporter, have been out so long without any tidings from them, that serious apprehensions are entertained for their active. They were fine vessels, worth \$4,000 each, and manned by capable and experienced crews.

Two Boys Killan.-Two boys named Bargard Thomas, aged fourteen and James David age in the jet inst jear-, were killed in Charleston, S. C., on the last inst by the blowing down of the walls of a burned building.

PASTING AND PRAYER.—Yesterday was Past day in Massachusetts and New Hampshire To-day has bester spirit for fasting and prayer in Meine and Ocean-tiont, and to morrow the people of Alabama are called uses to leave all worldly gursuits, and devote the day is religious exercises.